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Finally, two methodological papers (Mrs. Webb, on Methods of Investigation, and Mr. Wells, on The So-called Science of Sociology) deal with matters of practical procedure in sociological investigation.

M. W. WISEMAN.

American Philosophy. The Early Schools, by I. WOODBRIDGE RILEY. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1907. pp. 595.

This work attempts to give a thorough and consecutive account of philosophy as developed in the United States from the landing of the Pilgrims to the advent of Emerson. It is based upon individual investigations, many rare works and unpublished manuscripts, and presents an account of the most important speculative movements, as they were transferred from Europe and developed during two centuries, thus slowly preparing the way for Emerson. It is the result of a three years' tenure of the Johnson Scholarship at Johns Hopkins. The chief sections are Puritanism, Idealism, Deism, Materialism and Realism. The present volume does not come down much beyond 1850.

Die Kultur der Gegenwart, ihre Entwicklung und ihre Ziele, herausgegeben von PAUL HINNEBERG. Teil I, Abteilung VI, Systematische Philosophie. Tuebner, Berlin and Leipzig, 1907. pp. viii, 432.

This volume is one of a series intended to present in encyclopedic fashion the whole circuit of modern intellectual life both theoretical and practical. Of the total work six volumes have appeared besides the present one upon Systematic Philosophy, for which the editor has been able to call to his assistance the ablest of German scholars. A work with a table of contents like the following is its own strongest commendation: DILTHEY, The Nature of Philosophy; RIEHL, Logic and Epistemology; WUNDT, Metaphysics; OSTWALD, Philosophy of Nature; EBBINGHAUS, Psychology; EUCKEN, Philosophy of History; PAULSEN, Ethics; MÜNCH, Pedagogy; LIPPS, Æsthetics; PAULSEN, The Future of Philosophy. E. C. S.

Sammelbericht über die neuere Forschung in der Gedächtnis- und Assoziationspsychologie aus den Jahren, 1903-4, by HENRY J. WATT. Off-print from the Arch. f. d. ges. Psychol., 1906, 7 (Lit.), 1-48.

The author passes under critical review the more important papers in a bibliography of some sixty titles upon memory and the associative processes published during the years 1903-1904. The papers are treated in thirteen sections upon the following topics: General questions, General effects of practice, Methods and Instruments, Economical learning, Retention (perseveration), Influence of the feelings on memory, Recognition, Processes of thought, Association, Mediate association, Reaction times, Visual ideas, Characteristic mental types. The work appears to have been carefully and judiciously done and the review can be recommended as an excellent guide to the literature of the period which it covers. E. C. S.

Leitfaden der Psychologie, von THEODOR LIPPS. Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1906. pp. 360.

Vom Fühlen, Wollen und Denken, Versuch einer Theorie des Willens, von THEODOR LIPPS. Zweite, völlig umgearbeitete Auflage. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1907. pp. 275.

Both of these second editions fully justify their designation as *völlig umgearbeitete*. The first has not been greatly increased in bulk, but gives evidence at least in the table of contents of a thorough working

over of almost every section. The second is only nominally a reproduction of the earlier work of the same name, the author himself speaking of it as practically a new book with a special purpose indicated by its subtitle; "an attempt at a theory of the will." The number of pages have been increased by nearly two-fifths.

Both works are characterized by Lipps's singularly lucid style and by their lack of explicit reference to the work and views of others. History and controversy are wholly omitted and the infrequent footnotes refer almost without exception not to the work of others, but to sections in other works of the author where the matters in hand are more fully dealt with. Very much may be said in favor of such an unencumbered presentation of the subject matter, especially in works written for the general reader, though in the case of psychology it is apt to give rather too simple and unified an impression of the *status praesens* of the science. The omission of the brief introductory note, which in the first edition of the *Leitfaden* explained this feature of the work, makes the author's attitude especially liable to misconception by those who see the second edition only. E. C. S.

A Primer of Psychology and Mental Disease: for use in Training-Schools for Attendants and Nurses, and in Medical Classes, and as a ready reference for the Practitioner. By C. B. BURR. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1906. pp. viii, 183. Price \$1.25.

This little work falls into four parts. Pt. i (Psychology) gives a 40-page sketch of a faculty psychology, under the heads of thinking, feeling and volition, which might easily be improved as psychology, though it may do service as introducing the class of readers to which the book appeals to the more special study of insanity. Pt. ii (Insanity: 90 pp.) is a competent essay, from the medical point of view, on the definition, causes and forms of insanity. Pts. iii and iv outline briefly (15 and 25 pp., respectively) the method of treatment of cases from the medical and the nursing standpoint: they are sensibly and judiciously written.

The fact that the book, published in 1898, is now in its third edition is sufficient evidence of its practical utility. It would be well if the author could see his way, in the event of a future edition, to co-operation with some psychologist of standing for a re-writing of Pt. i.

P. E. WINTER.

Anatomy of the Brain and Spinal Cord with special reference to mechanism and Function. For students and practitioners. By HARRIS E. SANTEE. Fourth ed. Revised and enlarged. P. Blakiston's Sons & Company, Philadelphia, 1907. pp. 453.

The author attempts to set forth the present status of the anatomy of the human brain and spinal cord, gleaning his facts from many sources. Since it is designed as a text-book, the subject matter is presented in an order convenient to the dissector and the descriptions presented from gross structures to the constituent neurons in each region. Embryology is used only where it assists in the comprehension of adult forms—this in the text, but a special chapter is also given to embryology. The special end in view is the localization of functional centres and the traits of their afferent, associative and efferent connections. Much stress is laid on origin, termination, course and function of conduction paths, and the more important and better known of these are summed up in the final chapter. Everywhere function is correlated with structure, and the function of each neuron is given in connection with its anatomical description. This, we should say, is the unique and most valuable feature of the book. The B. N. A. nomenclature is used almost without exception, the English equivalents of the Latin